THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

VOL. VIII. NO. 252

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PROCEEDINGS

OF A CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S MANIFESTO.

djourned to meet at 1 P. M. 15th January, 1849. A. W. VENABLE, Secretary.

ANTE ROOM OF THE SENATE CHAMBER—Dec. 30.

At the call of the Chairman of the Special Committee of one from each of the Slaveholding States appointed at the general meeting held in the Senate Chamber on the 23d of December, 1848, the Committee assembled in the antercom of the Senate Chamber. All of the Committee were present but Mr. Cabell, who was sick, and Mr. Chapman, who was absent from the city. Mr. Stephens having expressed a desire that the Committee should elect its own Chairman, he was, on motion, manimously elected by the Committee. On motion, Mr. Venable was elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, a Sub-Committee of five was appointed, to take into consideration the subject

On motion of Mr. Calboun, a Sub-Committee of five was appointed, to take into consideration the subject matter referred to the Special Committee; and the Chair sppointed the said Committee, to wit; Messrs, Calboun, Cayton, King, Morchead, and Bayly, who were to signify to the Chairman of the General Committee when they were ready to report. The Committee adjourned to meet on the call of the Chairman.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Chairman.

A W. VENABLE, SUCREMY.

ANTE-ROOM OF THE SENATE CHARGER, Jan. 10.
The Committee met. On the call of the Chairman, a quorum being present. Mr. Cathoux, from the Sub-Committee, reported an Address to the Feeple of the Shaveholding States, which was considered and discussed in Committee, which was considered and discussed in Committee, who rose without coming to any conclusion thereon, and adjourned to meet on Saturday the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. E. XANDER H. STEPHENS, Ch. n.

A. W. VENABLE, Sec Y.

A. W. VENABLE, See y.

ANTE-ROOM OF THE SENATE CHAMBRE, Jan. 13.

The Committee met according to adjournment—
Present: Mr. Stephens, Chairman Messrs, Cabell, CalBoun, Downs, Foote, Gentry, Morehead, Atchison of Mo.
Clayton, Chapman, Rayly, Venable, Rusk, Mr. King
appeared by proxy, by Mr. Downs, and Mr. Sebastian

Mr. Ecode.

by Mr. Foote.

Upon's statement of Mr. Downs and Mr. Foote that they were authorized, the Committee permitted them to rote for the adversald gentlemen.

The Address was farther discussed and considered.

Whereupon Mr. Charwan offered the following resolution:

Which was decided in the negative.
The Yeas and Nays were demanded, and were as

follows: Year-Masies Cabell, Cington, Chapman, Gentry, Merchand-Rest and Nephras-7.
Rest and Nephras-7.
Agra-Masies, Architecto, Californi, Downs, Rayly, Foots, King of Sayar-Masies, Architecto, Californi, Downs, Rayly, Foots, King of Nephras and Computer and Wings in Robics. Con and Nephras T.

Nate Meanry Archivon, Calleon, Downs, Bayly, Fools, King o. in. Schalters and Venature S. Whigs in finite.

On motion of Mr. Baytry, it was

On motion of our dark, it was known, That Mr. Callicon report the address which has been at ted to this Committee, to the meeting of the Scatteria Members agents to be held in the Scatte Chamber, January 15, 1949.

Which was decided in the affirmative. The Yeas and Nays having been demanded, they were

e follows: Yras-Messa, Atcheon, Bayly, Calema, Downs, Fonts, King of the Sebartum and Venther-S. m and Venkher-K.

urs. Stephens, (Chaurnan, Chapman, Cabell, Clayten,
thead and Rosk-7.

That the parent of the Committee be reported by the

a to the general meeting armed ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Ch'n. SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 13

SENATE CHARGER, Jan. 15.

The Senators and Representatives of the Southern States met in the Senate Chamber, according to adjournment. The Fresident Mr. Mercatre took the Chair, and called the meeting to order.

Or res desarrs—Present Newers, Chayton, Sprance, Peaces, R. Or res desarrs—Present Newers, Chayton, Sprance, Peaces, R. Marchell, Underwood, Turney, Bell, B. Johnson, Down, Youte, Jeff Marchell, Underwood, Turney, Bell, B. Johnson, Downs, Forte, Jeff Marchell, Underwood, Turney, Bell, B. Johnson, Downs, Fort, Jeff Marchell, Underwood, Turney, Bell, B. Johnson, Downs, Rose, Firspatrick, Atchieon, Westcott, Yunes, Russ and Houston.

on Davia, Kong, Finspatrie S., Atchison, Wasshooti, Yunes, Ross and Ston.

THE HOVEN-Present Messex Chapman, Craficel, Ligon, Mer. R. Rosses, Attinson, Ezviy, Bachinger, Becock, W. O., Ricows, P., Rosses, Gogge, Messes, McDowell, Fendleton, Preston, R. cony, Fullem, Gogge, Messes, McDowell, Fendleton, Preston, R. Sampson, Wallace, Woodward, H. Chab, Harafson, Tuescon, J. Sampson, Wallace, Woodward, H. Crodisto, W. W. Colob, Cone, I. S. King, Lumpain, Stophens, Toccolie, W. W. W. Colob, G. Harris, Hillard, G. S. Houtston, Inger, A. G. Rover, Feathers, Harris, Hillard, G. S. Houtston, Inger, A. G. Rover, Feathers, Cocke, Course, Gentry, Houtsel, H. W. Hull, Scanton, J. H. Sas, Cabell, Krafman, Fullstony, Sowim, R. W. Johnson. srox of Texas offered the following resolu-

The Yeas and Nays being demanded, it was decided the negative—Yeas 36, Nays 52.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

"Indians and Illinois.
The case of Prigs us, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvana.

EW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1849.

ed, has done so much to allenate the south and North, and endanger our political institutions. Those who objected to the amendments rested their opposition on the high grounds of the right of self-government. They claimed that a territory having reaced the period when it is proper for it to form a constitution and government for itself becomes fully vosted with all the rights of self-government and that even the condition imposed on it by the Federal constitution, relates not to the formation of its constitution and government, but its admission into the linion. For that purpose it propovides as a condition, that the government must be republican.

They claimed that Congress has no right to add to this condition and that to assume it would be tanta-

We do not deem it necessary to undertake to refute the sophistry and subterfuges by which so plain a provision of the Constitution has been evaded, and, in effect, annualed. It constitutes an essential part of the constitutional compact, and of course of the supreme law of the land. As such, it is binding on all the Federal and State Governments, the States and the individuals composing them. The sacred obligation of compact, and the solerm injunction of the supreme law, which legislators and judges, both Federal and State, are bound by cash to support, all units to enforce its initial ment, according to its plain meaning and true latent.—What that meaning and intent are, there was no diversity of opinion in the better days of the Republic, prior to 1819. Congress, State Legislatures, State and Federal Judges and Magistrates, and People, all spontaneously placed the same interpretation on it. During that period none interposed impediments in the way of the owner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his right to have every proper facility to enforce his claim to have him delivered up. It was then nearly as easy to recover one found in a Northern State as one found in a neighboring Southern State. But this has passed away, and the provision is defunct, except perhaps in two States.

When we take into consideration the importance and clearness of this provision, the evasion by which it has been set aside may fairly be regarded as one of the most fatal blows ever received by the South and the total of the supreme Court of the Walted States. In one of his decisions Judge Story said:

Historically, its well known that the classet of this clause was to account the consensure of the second of the supreme Court of the Walted States. In one of his decisions Judge Story said: They claimed that Congress has no right to add to this condition, and that to assume it would be tantamount to the assumption of the right to make its entire constitution and government; as no limitation could be imposed, as to the extent of the right. If it be admitted that it exists at all. Those who supported the amendment denied these grounds, and claimed the right of Congress to impose, at discretion, what conditions it pleased. In this agitating debate, the two sections stood arrayed against each other; the South in favor of the bill without smendment, and the North opposed to it without it. The debate and agitation continued until the session was well advanced; but it became apparent tuward its class, that the people of Missouri were fixed and resolved in their opposition to the proposed condition, and that they would certainly reject it, and adopt a constitution without it, should the hill pass with the condition.

tiward its close, that the people of Missouri were need and resolved in their opposition to the proposed condition, and that they would certainly reject it, and adopt a constitution without it should the hill pass with the sondition.

Such being the case, it required no great effort of mind to perceive that Missouri, once in possession of a constitution and government, not simply on paper, but with heirislators elected, and officers appointed, to carry them into effect, the grave questions would be presented, whether she was of right a State or Territory, and if the latter, whether Congress had the right, and if the right, the power, to abrogate her constitution, disperse her legislature, and to remain her back to the solitorist of the right, and if the right, the power, to abrogate her constitution disperse her legislature, and to remain her back to the solitorist of the right, and if the right, the power, to abrogate her constitution disperse her legislature, and to remain her back to the solitorist of the right, and if the right, and if the right, and if the right, and if the state of the right, and if the state of the right and if the right, and if the right is the right of the right of the right of the right and if the right and if the right is the right of the right

the control of the property of of the pro On the question of adopting the resolution, the votes stood be for, and SS against. He was followed by a member from Hilmids, who offered a resolution for abolishing Slavery in the Territories, and all places where Congress has exclusive powers of legislation; that is, in all forts, magazines, streamle, dock yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rules of the House without being put to vote.

The votes in Isvor of all these measures were confined to the members of the Northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of lastlee is duly appreciated, who in the progress of the aggressions of the South have, by their votes sustained the guaranties of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrified at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acis of aggression and encroschments connected with the subject of this address, including those that are consummated and those still in progress. They are numerous, great and dangerous, and threaten with destrection the greatest and most vital of all the interest and institutions of the South. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, atjudiation or guaranty of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered almost number of the south, that has not been rendered almost number of the south of the south of the south and that at no distant day. But be that as it may it have also also the security of the South, that has not been rendered almost numbers, and now in progress, should be consummated, such in the end would set if paralited to operate under the South, when the such the such as a serious question whether the south and that at no distant day. But be that as it may, it is be exhalted and the work of abilition and alphanes over which congress has been been e

Mr. Strengas moved that this meeting adjourn elec-tic. The Jeas and Nays being demanded, it was de-ided in the negative—Yess 20, Nays 59. Those who voted in the affirmative are

Those Who voice in the Engineers of House, H. Johnson, Herrico Mesers Kann, Hinter, Batheu, Albour, H. Johnson, Herrico Yamey, Down, Fonte, Davis, King, Redant, Yidas, Westerst, Kink S. Honson, Kelley, Bellinger, Roccic, W. G. Reven, Fines, S. Honson, R. Kalley, P. Hallos, Reade, McDowell, Franklins, R. A. Thompson, Mesers, Pullins, Reade, McDowell, Franklins, Donne, I. Honson, Richarder, Chapter, Chapter, Chapter, Chapter, Chapter, Markett, Markett, Middle, A. C. Beren, Jecob Thompson, G. Honson, G. Harris, Middle, A. C. Beren, Berlin, Harter, Middle, F. Reiblins, F. Zibbert, Revis and E. Johnson, Thompson, G. Leit, Karlins, Philotop, Revis and E. Johnson, On Whitz

The Chair appointed the Committee as follows

utely forbids. Mr. R's Address is not quite so long as

hen moved that the Address reported to ling, on the 15th of January, he adopted provalled; and the Yeas and Nays being

WHOLE NO. 2439.

mission expired.

ETHRAIM F. MILLER, Salem and Severly,
ames Miller, resigned.

CITY ITEMS.

MONDAY, January 89 VOLUNTEER -- George of the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, discov

proper interment. REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE,-By reference to our Legislative report it will be seen that a bill was ref the Quarantine to Sandy Hook A motion to refer the bill was laid on the table.

Guards and Engine Cos. 24, 29 and 48, to give the body

PRIZE FIGHTING -Mr. FISKE of Kings Co. reported in the Assembly on Monday a bill to punish prize-fighting, which extends to those leaving the States for the purpose of fighting, to those training for fights and the trainers. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the bill when our dispatch closed

who with its parents came passengers in the ship Robert Alsop, from Liverpool, died yesterday from want of food and attention, the parents having been too see sick to pay any regard to its necessary com FOUND DEAD .- Patrick Mullen of 332 Water-st

DIED FROM WANT .- A child three years of ago,

Corrin Found .-- A common pine colla wer

In the river, refused on I healthy were all discharged.

Any to skry cents, and were all discharged.

The COLD AT GUEBEC.—The Quebe Guettle of January Et says that during the latter part of the previous week the thermometer fell to 22 degrees below zero. The St. Lawrence was frozen over.

The St. Lawrence and the success of the were caught by the vessels from Goucester at the end of the season over.

The St. Lawrence, The 14th Anniver over the stream over caught before by the Cape Ann vessels, yet in consequence of the very low prices and the poor quality of the St. the begot in less to thoose sugged in it. Many of the vessels from Goucester at the end of the season over.

The Isolawa Printers.—The 14th Anniver was been decreased over the season.

The Isolawa Printers.—The 14th Anniver ranged by the Indiana printers at the Capital in a very braid printers at the Depth House. John Deagless was been all a season over.

The St. Lawrence and the season over.

The Isolawa Printers.—The 14th Anniver over the season.

The

empleyment in this inclement season.

[Singhamton Iris, 26th.

[Singham pated in the feativities.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN TEXAS.—Just as our paper is going to press, we have been shown what is said to be a valuable specimen of gold ore, found within thirty miles of Brownsville. The gentlemen who possesses this specimen has traveled extensively in mineral regions, and feels quite confident that it is only the beginning of valuable discoveries to be made in our own immediate vicinity. [Brownsville(Texas)Flag,10th.

Mr. Stephens, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Rusk and Mr.

Bertlen, in the place of Mr. Morehead Mr. Feyton, in the place of Mr. Rusk Mr. Fauton, in the p

*Thus you see that the immediations of the Gauteronneal are hind, say that the light of property in also as. The whole structure must fail the documents the content of the theorem and the right of property in also as. The whole structure must fail the documents the content of the provision, and the disastrous consequences which would inevitably follow from its violation. But in spite of these solemns warnings, the violation. But in spite of these solemns warnings, the violation then commenced, and which they were intended to reduke, has been fully and perfectly consummated. The citizens of the South, in their attempt to recover their alaves, now meet, instead of aid and cooperation, resistance in every form, resistance from hostile acts of legislation, intended to battle and deleat their claims by all sorts of devices, and by interposing every description of impedimentated by the same property of the states of the same and blacks, which by threats or force, rescae the tuglitive slave from the possession of his rightful owner tuglitive slave from the possession of his rightful owner tuglitive slave from the possession of his rightful owner. The attempt to recover a slave, in most of the North-The attempt to recover a slave, in most of the North-The attempt to recover a slave, in most of the North-The attempt to recover a slave, impressionment, and even of life itself. Already has a worthy citizen of Marylandi lost his life in making an attempt to enforce his leal in the a full the safered with the provision under consideration. We slude to secret combinations which are better inconsistent with that which is enjoined to be done. Of this form of riolation there is a striking in stance connected with the provision under consideration. We slude to secret combinations which are better inconsistent with these provision under consideration.

The opinion of the other learned Judges was not less

emphatic as to the importance of this provision and the enquestionable right of the South under it. Judge Haldwin, in charging the jury, said :